

SCOUT PACKET
UPDATED DECEMBER 14, 2004

(Hist.03.wpd)

This packet includes a description of the Sandy Community, including:

- a. Short history**
- b. Cultures and ethnic groups**
- c. Major places of employment**
- d. What is the future of your community?**
- e. Maps of city facilities and schools**
- f. Historic map**
- g. Sandy City elected officials**
- h. Sandy City appointed officials**
- i. Utah State Senators and Representatives**
- j. Volunteer Organizations**

PIONEER AND FARMING ORIGINS

Sandy began as a farming community with few people and widely spaced homes. Sandy is located about 13 miles from Salt Lake City, and in 1863 the neighbors were few and far between. Most of the early buildings in Sandy were lumber structures springing up here and there to support the farming functions in the South Valley. There were only four homes along State Street from Salt Lake City to the point of the mountain.

THE BOOM TIME BEGINS

Today, Sandy is a conservative suburban community. It is hard to believe that during the last quarter of the last century, Sandy was a wild and crazy mining town with an atmosphere more like Dodge City or Tombstone than the typical Mormon settlement. In the 1870's, Sandy rivaled Salt Lake City for size. What caused this relatively short term boom? Answer: SILVER.

The discovery of silver in Alta on the East and other minerals from Bingham Canyon on the west resulted in a mining boom. Sandy was at the crossroads of Salt Lake County mining. Silver would come in on little rail cars from Alta and other minerals would come in from Bingham Canyon by rail. These ores would end up at the mills and smelters in Sandy. Sandy had three smelters--the Saturn, the Flagstaff, and the Mingo. The Flagstaff Smelter slag dump was located on the site presently occupied by the Recreation Center. It operated until 1877. The old Mingo Smelter is the best known of these facilities and was located on a site at about Second East and 9000 South where Fire Station 31 is located. The slag dump extends into the intersection of 9000 and State. The Mingo Smelter operated until 1898. During the boom time, Sandy boasted of seventeen saloons. Sandy had two boarding houses on South Center Street and North Center Street. At times, it is said, the same bed was let out to two or more miners or smelter workers. One would use the bed while the other was on shift. The sheets would be changed once a month whether they needed it or not!

The population of Sandy was largely imported from the East and Europe where skills of hard

rock mining and smelting could be found. Many of the workers were LDS immigrants from Sweden, England, Denmark, and Norway and the Smelter and Sampling Mill had a large population of Scotch immigrants. Twelve hundred men were employed at the Mingo Smelter in the late 1880's.

Peace-loving citizens of the wild town of Sandy thought that becoming an official city and having their own City Marshall might help bring law and order to the community. In **1893**, Sandy became an official City three years before Utah became a State.

THE CITY GOES BACK TO SLEEP

About 1900, the Big Emma silver vein in Alta played out. The mines, mills, and smelters shut down. All that was left were the fruit and berry farms, the fields of alfalfa, wheat, and sugar beets that characterized so many other Mormon settlements in the territory.

SLOW GROWTH BEGINS

From 1900 to 1970, Sandy grew from a population of about 1,000 to 6,000. The City encompassed the one square mile between 8400 South on the north and 9000 South on the south, State Street on the west and 700 East on the east. In 1913, Jordan High School was built where the Jordan Commons Complex, 9400 South State, is now located. A new Jordan High was built in 1995 at 95 East Beetdigger Blvd. In the 1970's, in the decennial census, Sandy's population was shown as 6,438. Then the City hit a boom of another kind.

SANDY BECOMES A BOOM TOWN ONCE AGAIN

As the city of Salt Lake grew, the parallel ranges of mountains, the Oquirrh and the Wasatch, forced growth in two directions--north and south. Suburban neighborhoods began popping up most quickly along the east bench of the Oquirrh. In the early 1970's, this wave of suburban house building began creeping into Sandy and by the late 1970's, house building reached boom proportions. Between the 1970 and the 1980 Census, Sandy's population had grown from 6,000 to 53,000. Today, according to the 1999 statistics Sandy's population is 100,000, making Sandy the fourth largest city in the State. Salt Lake City is the largest at 171,849; Provo is the second largest city at 104,227; West Valley is third largest in the State with a population of roughly 104,034. We have grown from one square mile to about twenty-two square miles and are suffering from all the typical pains of growth. We are trying to build our schools, roads, storm water and sewer systems, parks, street lighting, and other infrastructure.

WHO ARE WE NOW?

Sandy has a lot to be proud of. The census and other statistical data shows Sandy to be one of the country's unique and outstanding communities. Look at these facts:

A. Youngest city in the nation - In the 1990 Census, for cities over 50,000 population, Sandy was among those with the youngest median age. The median age for the United States was 32; the median age for the State of Utah was 28; while the median age for Sandy 22.9. Median age means that if in 1990 you were 22.9 years old, half of the people would have been older than you and half of the people in Sandy would have been younger than you.

B. Most married city in the nation - The 1990 Census also showed that Sandy was one of the most married cities in the United States, having one of the highest percentage of head of household being listed as married.

C. Families with high income - . Sandy's median household income is \$43,971. We are one of the most affluent of the State's ten largest communities.

D. High Education Level - Census data also shows we have one of the highest levels of education in the State.

E. Heavy Consumers - An unofficial report from our garbage collection company, indicates we produce more garbage per family than just about anyone else in the country.

CULTURES AND ETHNIC GROUPS

From a cultures and ethnic standpoint, Sandy is a mostly white, baby boom city. Roughly 50% of the City comes from Mormon religious and ethnic background. Minority groups are in such small representation in Sandy that they represent no cohesive cultural or ethnic influence in the community. The vast majority of Sandy residents represent middle class and upper middle class baby boom generation parents and their relatively young families. Demographically, a large portion of the adults of the City fit in the 35 to 45 years of age category while the largest group of children are found in the 10 to 15 age group. Regardless of race, religion, or background, the vast majority of Sandy residents share the cultural heritage of the American dream, suburban family life.

BEAUTIFICATION AND QUALITY OF LIFE

Streetscapes, gateways, and freeway beautification play an important role in continuing to improve the appearance of the City. Massive resident response to "Sandy Pride Day" and "Utah Pride Day" projects that include: planting, weeding, painting and general clean-up help maintain the City's appearance.

HOW DID SANDY GET ITS NAME?

Old-timers tell different stories about how the name of "Sandy" was really chosen. The first, and most likely origin of the name, comes from the sandy soil conditions of the area. The second most popular story and second most likely comes from the first name of the engineer who ran the railroad train from Salt Lake to the Sandy terminal. His name was Sandy Kinghorn. Note: This information is taken from the book, "The History and People of Early Sandy" by Roxie N. Rich. This book is available at the local Library. Other interesting references that are available at Public Libraries are: "Tales of a Triumphant People" by the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Pages 276 to 280; 1946 School Report, Sandy Section and "Sandy City - The First 100 Years", the book by Dr. Martha Bradley written for Sandy City's Centennial Year in 1993.

MAJOR PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT*

100 Employees or More

Macey's Grocery	7850 South 1300 East	125
Healthsouth Rehabilitation	8074 South 1300 East	230
Harmon's	7755 South 700 East	200
Alta View Hospital	9660 South 1300 East	332
Health Care Center	575 East 11000 South	106
Wal-Mart	10425 South State Street	240
Video Projects Inc.	1335 East 10600 South	126
Layton Construction Co.	9090 South Sandy Parkway	180
Unibase Data Entry Inc.	8760 South Sandy Parkway	205
DOD Electronics Corp.	8760 South Sandy Parkway	471
Callware Technologies, Inc.	8911 South Sandy Parkway	100
Novus Services	8475 South Sandy Parkway	1,400
Becton Dickinson Vascular Access	9450 South State Street	1,092
Sansegal Sportswear	611 West 9560 South	130
Human Affairs International	10150 South Centennial Parkway	400
Mervyn's	10600 South 110 West	285
Target Store #71752	10130 South State	285
Dillards	10450 South State	223
Larry H. Miller Group	10905 South Auto Mall Drive	224

** Compiled by the Community Development Department*

"BURBS" OR "CITY" - WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF SANDY?

Like all suburbs, Sandy City has numbers of fast food restaurants, and fashionable restaurants; supersize grocery stores, drugstore chains, and convenience stores. Sandy is one of

premier suburban communities in the State of Utah, if not the Nation. Sandy is fast becoming the “Other Downtown”. With Jordan Commons, the Salt Lake County Expo Center, South Towne Center acting as destination places for the rest of the Valley. The convenience of Light Rail has also helped increase Sandy’s viability and accessibility.

Sandy is becoming the commercial, educational, cultural, recreational, and business heart of the South Valley. Over 300,000 people, live in the Jordan School District which is that area of the County south of 6600 South. Just about one-half of the County lives in the Jordan District. The rest of the valley is served by the Salt Lake business district, the Murray business district, and five separate shopping malls. The South Valley is served by two malls, the South Towne Center and the Sandy Mall. If we remain forward thinking and use our district and provide 90 to 95% of the services, goods, and other needs of the South Valley resident successfully, life will continue to be better for residents and this tax base will make life easier for all of the governmental entities in the South Valley.

ATTACHED MAPS

The attached map of your community includes the following:

- a. Chief government buildings
- b. Fire station, police station, and hospital nearest your home
- c. Schools, churches, and synagogues near your home
- d. Main highways to neighboring cities and towns
- e. Nearest railroads and bus station and airport, if any
- f. Chief industries or other major places of employment
- g. Historical and other interesting points

The City Hall, 10000 Centennial Parkway (170 West) was dedicated on September 25, 1993, on the 100th anniversary of Sandy City becoming incorporated in 1893. A Centennial Ball was held to commemorate the event and to complete a year long celebration.

The Recreation Department is located in the former City Hall that is a converted school building built by the Jordan School District in 1927, converted to City Hall in 1975 and became the home for the Recreation Department in 1993. It is located on 440 East 8680 South, just east of Sandy Elementary School. The main Post Office in Sandy is located at 8850 South 700 East and another Post Office was been opened on Highland Drive at about 9300 South, just north of Smith's Food King. Other important buildings are located on the map attached.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

Sandy City, along with Salt Lake City, Murray, Provo, and Logan, have a government structure known as the Council/Mayor form of government. This kind of government is optional

under State Statute and can be selected only by a vote of the people. In 1979, the voters in Sandy elected to adopt this form of structure a "Constitutional" form or a "Strong Mayor" form of government. It is similar to the structure provided by the Constitution of the State of Utah.

The U.S. and Utah Constitutions provide that the government be divided into three branches, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial. These branches of government balance power between them in a way so as to prevent any branch from gaining too much power.

Legislative Branch:

The Legislative Branch of government are those elected representatives at the Federal, State, and City level who ENACT THE LAWS AND ADOPT THE BUDGET. Only the Legislature meet in large Capitol buildings which look very much the same. The Legislative Branch of City Government is called the "City Council." In Sandy City the Council is made up of seven elected Council members. Three of the Council members are elected by the entire population of the City. Four other Council members represent four equal districts. One district is south of the Dry Creek and the other three districts are north of Dry Creek. (See attached map). The City Council also passes the laws of the City. A City law is called an "ordinance". The City Council controls the zoning (land-use) of the City, the levying of taxes, and the setting of budget expenditures.

Executive Branch:

The Executive Branch of Constitutional Government has the responsibility to execute and carry out the laws or ordinances, and to disburse the budget, as adopted by the Legislative Branch. The President and Governor are heads of the Executive Branch of Government for the United States and for the State of Utah. The Mayor is the head of the Executive Branch for the City. The Mayor, like the President and the Governor, has the veto power. If the Mayor disagrees with an ordinance or budget passed by the City Council, the Mayor may veto the ordinance passed by the City Council, the Mayor may veto the ordinance within 15 days of receipt. This is similar to the President's right to veto a bill. That veto may be over-ridden by a 2/3 vote of the City Council. However, the Governor and the Mayor may go one step further than the President. A President may veto an entire budget but he may not veto a piece of the budget. The Governor and the Mayor may veto pieces of the budget that they do not like without vetoing the whole budget. This is known as a "line item veto."

Appointed Offices -

The Chief Executive (President/Governor/Mayor) normally has the appointment power to fill various offices set up by the Legislative Branch. In Sandy, City Government is divided into nine separate departments. The head of each is called a "Department Head" and the Department Head is appointed by the Mayor, **Tom**

Dolan, subject to the approval (advice and consent) by the City Council. These departments are: Police Department, **(Steve Chapman)**; Fire Department, **(Don Chase, Chief)**; Public Utilities Department, **(Shane Pace, Director)**; Public Works Department, **(Rick Smith, Director)**; the Community Development Department, **(Mike Coulam, Director)**; Legal Department, **(Wally Miller, City Attorney)**; the Parks and Recreation Department, **(Nancy Shay, Director)**; Economic Development, **(Randy Sant, Director)**, and the Administrative Services Department, **(Art Hunter, Director)**. Each of these appointed officials are, therefore, sometimes referred to as Cabinet Officers. All Cabinet Officers report to the Chief Administrative Officer, **Byron Jorgenson**. There are other appointed positions in the City, including the City Treasurer, the City Recorder, and the City Engineer. However, these three officers all report to a Cabinet-level official as a member of their respective departments. Each of these appointed positions serve at the pleasure of the Mayor and may be terminated with or without cause.

Judicial Branch -

There is a Judicial Branch in the Federal and State Government, Sandy City established our Sandy City Court, which has a locally appointed City Justice of the Peace, Judge Susan Weidauer and Judge Donald Sawaya. There is also a State-appointed Circuit Court Judge, the City has no appointment power over the Circuit Judge nor does the City control the Court's budget. However, by State Statue, the State must have a Branch of the circuit Court located in the boundaries of the City.

POLITICAL PARTIES - ELECTIONS

A. Non-partisan Elections -

Sandy City's elected offices are Non-Partisan. This means that a candidate does not run as a Republican or a Democrat or by any Party affiliation. An election is held in October where all persons wanting to "put their hat in the ring" file to run. To run, a candidate must be a registered voter, must have lived in the City for one year, and must pay a filing fee of \$10.00. The two candidates for Mayor, with the most votes, and two candidates for each Council position, with the most votes in the Primary Election are advanced to the final election in November. These municipal elections are held every odd numbered year, where national state, and county elections are held every even numbered year.

B. Partisan Elections -

All County and State Offices, including Governor and State Legislative positions, are Partisan. This means each political party selects their candidates through a nomination process and possibly a Party Primary Election. The two prominent political parties in the State of Utah are the Republicans and the Democrats, but we also see candidates representing the Libertarian Party, Socialists Workers Party, and Independents. The Party nominees are then put forward on the ballot for the final election in November.

SANDY CITY ELECTED OFFICIALS

The City-elected officials, as constituted are as follows:

Mayor, Tom Dolan

Council members: At-Large, Linda Martinez-Saville
At-Large, Steve Fairbanks
At-Large, John Winder
District 1 - Scott Cowdell
District 2 - Dennis Tenney
District 3 - Bryant Anderson
District 4 - Don Pott

The Utah State Legislators, representing Sandy City are as follows:

SENATORS REPRESENTING SANDY CITY

Dist. #4 - Howard Stephenson
Dist. #8 - Jim McConkie
Dist. #10 - L. Alma Mansell

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

Dist. #41 - Todd Kiser
Dist. #45 - Morgan Philpot
Dist. #46 - Karen W Morgan
Dist. #47 - Steven Mascaro
Dist. #48 - LaVar Christensen
Dist. #49 - Greg Curtis
Dist. #50 - Merlynn Newbold
Dist. #51 - Greg Hughes

ALL UTAH CONGRESSMEN:

SENATE Senator Robert Bennett
 Senator Orrin Hatch

HOUSE Rep. Rob Bishop
 Rep. Jim Matheson
 Rep. Chris Cannon

OPEN MEETINGS

You are invited to attend one of the following meetings:
(It is always a good idea to call and confirm these meetings. No appointment is necessary to attend, but the date(s) and meeting place(s) are changed occasionally.)

- a. City Council Meeting -
Sandy City Council - Tuesdays, 7:00 p.m.
Sandy City Hall, 10000 Centennial Parkway (170 West)
Call 568-7100 for information
- b. School Board Meeting -
Jordan School District Board Meeting
Second and Fourth Tuesdays, 7:00 p.m.
JSD Board Room, 9361 South 300 East, Sandy
Call 565-7100 for Information

BUDGET

If you attended a Sandy City Meeting, attached is the published budget revenue and expenditure summaries that meet the requirement, collected and prepared by the Utah Foundation from budgets submitted from each city to the State Auditor's Office. This is the most helpful data collection that has been found.

MAJOR REVENUES

A. Property Tax - \$6,746,658. Property tax is paid each year in November as a tax on each home and business. The average home in Sandy is assessed approximately \$1,200. The City receives about 15% of the property taxes paid by Sandy residents. Half goes to the School District. Roughly 20% of the property taxes goes to Salt Lake County. Residents also pay property tax on cars, boats, and other large value items.

B. Sales and Use Tax - \$14,740,321. Sales and Use Tax is our greatest revenue source. If one goes to a hardware store and buys a tool for \$1.00, the clerk at the checkout will charge \$1.06. The extra six cents is sales tax. Of that six cents, roughly one cent comes to Sandy.

C. Franchise Tax - \$4,501,770. The Franchise Tax is the tax the City charges to all major utilities for the privilege of providing services to the citizens of Sandy. This Franchise fee is 6% of the total gas electric bill paid by Sandy residents and businesses and 6% of most of the telephone charges. (No tax is assessed for equipment charges.)

D. Licenses and Permits - \$1,740,360. Each business that is located in the city of Sandy is required to have a business license and those business license fees as well as permit fees for building construction, etc. provide about 5% of the general fund for the operation of Sandy.

E. State Funds - \$3,240,291. The State collects gasoline tax and distributes some of that gasoline tax, roughly 20% to cities, based on a formula which includes population, lane miles, and a number of other factors. Gas tax money may only be used to construct and maintain roads. in Table 1.

F. Service Charges - \$1,623,246. The City charges service fees for ambulance service, certain police functions, and inspection fees. About one-half of the revenue in this category is transferred from other city departments. We charge our own water company for computer and financial services and charge each department for maintenance of vehicles and computers. These internal service funds are not truly separate income, but are shown twice in the budget. This number is not very helpful in understanding the budget.

G. Total Revenue - \$38,483,326. The Total revenue figure shows the total revenue of the City's general fund budget or tax-supported budget. This budget does not reflect revenues to the water company, garbage collection fees, or the recreation fund which are all operated as separate fee-for-service businesses.

H. Tax Rate - Please note at the bottom the average for Utah Cities is .2427. Sandy's property tax rate is 15% lower than the average city in the State of Utah.

MAJOR EXPENDITURES

The majority revenues of the City are spent in three departments--the Police Department, the Public Works Department, and the Fire Department. The expenditures of General Government includes Planning and Zoning, Data Processing, Finance, Attorney's Office, Building Inspection and Safety, the Personnel Office, the City Council Office, the Mayor's Office, and the City Administrator's Office.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CITY

A. Police - Roughly 32% of our General Fund budget is spent on law enforcement. The services provided by the Police Department include: police patrol, detective services, juvenile services, traffic enforcement, records and crime analysis, and animal control services. Our Police Department responds to more than 64,501 calls per year.

B. Fire/Medical - The Fire Department responds to fires, does arson investigations, inspects businesses for fire safety, responds to medical emergencies with emergency medical technicians, provides ambulance service, and conducts educational programs in the schools.

C. Public Works - The Public Works Department maintains and removes snow from more than 818 lane miles of roadway and more than 650 cul-de-sacs. Also, they handle street lighting design, construction and maintenance; and traffic light and sign design, construction, and maintenance.

D. The Public Utilities - The Public Utilities Department provides storm drain maintenance and construction. The Public Utilities Department also provides for water delivery, garbage pickup, and street lights, but these are paid for out of fees, not out of taxes. Last year, we delivered more than 26,000 acre feet of treated water, which is enough water to fill Lone Peak Elementary School with water 1,100 times.

E. Parks and Recreation - Design, maintain and supervise our parks and cemetery, operate our recreation programs.

F. City Attorney's Office - Prosecute drunk drivers and speeders and other violations of City ordinances up through Class B misdemeanors, defends the City from civil litigation, and brings lawsuits on behalf of the City for zoning code enforcement and other civil matters.

G. Community Development Department, provides for controlled land use; zoning, signing, and building inspection for new construction, business licenses and community relations.

WHAT KIND OF PROBLEMS IS SANDY FACING?

Most of the problems the Mayor faces, fall into two broad categories: (1) freedom vs. protection and (2) taxes vs. service. In any given week, one or more issues falling into these two broad categories are a matter of public concern, controversy, or debate in the City of Sandy or the broader Salt Lake County Community.

The following discussion may help scouts understand there are two sides to every issue:

Freedom vs. Protection -

The City Council struggles nearly every Tuesday night with this issue. A landowner or developer owns a piece of property and wants to develop a use on that property, whether it be storage units, a 7-11, a gas station, or some other use. However, the free development of the landowner's property will also have negative effects on the community. Traffic, sale of beer, the sale of soft porn, the presence of video games, dumpster, lights, or other nuisances may negatively affect the property values of residents who have already invested in homes. The City Council must struggle with these issues.

Taxes vs. Services

Since we are in a growing community, the City is faced with many demands by citizens for services. In order to provide those services, we must tax citizens. If we respond to all of the services demanded by citizens, our taxing rates will be so high that the burden will be unbearable on the citizens. If we cut taxes to a level that will make everyone happy, we will not be able to provide even the most basic service. This would upset residents also. Right now, our schools are overcrowded. Should the Jordan School District burden the taxpayers with a heavy tax levy in order to build those schools or should we make do with the school buildings that we have, thus avoiding a tax increase but providing inadequate housing for our educational process.

The same is true with the building of parks, roads, fire stations, and police officers. With

more money, we can respond to just about any service request made of us by the citizens. At the same time, our citizens are concerned with the level of taxing provided in the State.

Although Sandy City's tax levies are below average for cities in the State of Utah, our school district, County, sewer districts, and water districts are all taxing close to the highest rate allowable by law. Therefore, the total taxes imposed by all governments on Sandy residents are approaching the highest level acceptable to the majority. Again, the City Council is faced with trying to provide for the needs of citizens who are concerned about their schools, parks, speeding in their neighborhood, roads, snow removal, etc. with existing financial resources that are not adequate to meet the demands in any area.

In addition, the City must look after long-term needs that are not immediate concerns of residents, i.e., water, landfill, transportation arteries, and a few others. If the City Council does not make good decisions today to secure long-term water supplies, long-term transportation arterial right-of-way, and adequate landfill, then future City officials will be caught with serious or unsolvable problems.

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

American Legion Auxiliary, Contact Bertha Rand, 255-3348
Sandy Exchange Club, Contact Mike Coulam, 568-7250
Sandy Rotary Club
Sandy Museum Volunteers, Contact Bertha Rand, 255-3348 or 566-0878
Sandy Arts Council, Beverly Barrett, 563-8387
Sandy Beautification Committee, Contact Brian McCuistion, 568-7268
Jordan Valley Baseball League
Local Boy Scouts of America Organizations
Local Parent-Teacher Associations

Letters concerning any of these issues may be addressed as follows:

Mayor's Office

10000 Centennial Parkway
Sandy, Utah 84070

WE TRY TO ANSWER ALL LETTERS FROM SCOUTS, BUT IT MAY TAKE SEVERAL WEEKS BEFORE A REPLY IS RECEIVED. PLEASE BE PATIENT, AND PLEASE BE SURE TO INCLUDE YOUR RETURN ADDRESS.